

The Columbus Democrat.

H. H. WORTHINGTON, Editor.

LA STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE LETTER AND SPIRIT OF THE CONSTITUTION—THE ONLY SAFEGUARD OF THE SOUTH.]

W. H. WORTHINGTON, Publisher.

VOL. XVIII.

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1852

NO. 52.

THE DEMOCRAT,

Published every Saturday morning, by H. H. WORTHINGTON & SON.

Office—South Side of Main Street, one door west of the Eclipse Livery Stable, Columbus, Miss.

TERMS.

For the paper, Three dollars per annum in advance; Four dollars if payment is delayed till the end of the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements, at the regular charge, will be one dollar a square of ten lines or less, for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent one.

Advertisers by the year will be contracted with on liberal terms.

Legal advertisements full rates.

Yearly advertisements payable semi-annually in advance.

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1852.

SECTIONAL CONTEST.

From the signs of the times, the tone of the whig press, and especially from the proceedings of the whig national convention, we are induced to think that the coming contest for the Presidency, so far as the whig party are concerned, will be in a great measure, but a sectional one—the North against the South, anti-slavery and fanaticism, against Southern slavery and the Constitution. Let not the reader suppose we speak at random, or from the mere impulse of the moment. We have examined the subject with much care and deliberation, and we think we have the facts before us to justify our opinion.

In the first place, the nomination of Scott by the whig convention is clearly attributable to the anti-slavery influence. The 53rd and last ballot abundantly proves this. In that ballot, Scott got in the non-slaveholding States 141 to 12 against him and he got a majority of the votes in all of those States except Wisconsin. In the slaveholding States he got but 17 votes to 94 against him. In the earlier ballots the majority against him in the South was still larger.

In the second place, all of Scott's leading supporters—all who urged and secured his nomination were Northern men, opposed to Southern institutions, opposed to the fugitive slave law, opposed to the admission of any more slave States into the Union, and in favor of the continued agitation of the slavery question. They scout at the idea of the compromise measures being a "facility," and as to the platform, which was adopted by the whig convention in order to catch Southern votes, some of them now avow that it was all a sham and means nothing—is of no obligatory force. One of their papers, the most influential whig journal in all the North, has declared that as to this same compromise, they "excrete it, spurn it, spit on it," notwithstanding the original draft as it came from the hands of the Southern whigs was emasculated—materially modified to suit the demands of the North. Among the leaders, who forced Scott on the Southern whig party as their candidate, stand prominent the names of Seward, Johnston, Greely of the N. Y. Tribune and Webb of the Albany Evening Journal—abolitionists all. Should Scott be elected, it is by such men that his administration will be surrounded and they will guide and direct its course, for

In the third place, Scott himself is an anti-slavery man; he has so avowed himself in one of his letters in terms not to be mistaken, and all his feelings and sympathies are, and will continue to be, with the anti-slavery party of the North, upon whose aid chiefly he must rely for success in the coming election. In the South he has no original supporters, we mean none who support him as their first choice. If there are any such of prominence among us, we have not heard of them, we know them not. But we do know that very many of the whigs of the South—we believe a majority of them, deprecated his nomination as the greatest calamity that could have befallen their party—at least, the votes of four-fifths of their delegates in the national convention, from the first to the last ballot, clearly show their invincible opposition to the nomination, dictated as they must have known it to be, by Northern managers and abolition leaders. Nor will all the whigs at the South vote for the nominee. Far from it; many, very many of them will spurn it as Horace Greely has done the platform. The *esprit de corps*—the spirit of party feeling and the attachment to old party associations would induce them to overlook many minor objections, but they cannot be made to acquiesce in a nomination made by their bitter sectional enemies—the nomination of a man too who is known to be at heart opposed to their peculiar institutions, and who, if elected, would necessarily be under Northern and abolition influence.

The nomination of General Scott, under the circumstances of the case has, in fact, denationalized the whig party, and confined all, or nearly all, its available strength to the anti-slavery section of the Union. But with all the cunning appliances and tact of their leaders they cannot carry the whole of that section. Very far from it. We are persuaded they cannot get one half, perhaps not one third of the anti-slavery states, for a large majority of the people

of very many of those states are opposed to the mad schemes of the abolitionists and slavery agitators; Pennsylvania and Ohio, with almost the entire north-west, including California, proved themselves democratic in the last election, and we have every reason to believe that they will give a similar proof next November. In New York, it was nearly a drawn battle last fall, though the democrats seem to have had rather the advantage, and they can count certainly on Maine and New Hampshire, and probably Connecticut. Yes, the whig party are, to all intents and purposes denationalized, nor can they, within any brief time, recover their pristine vigor and broad national character. They can hardly command a majority even in their own favorite section.

Had the whig national convention—but it is a misnomer to call it national—the whig Baltimore convention—nominated Fillmore or Webster, the case would have been quite different. It would then have been purely a national contest upon the old issues, between the whigs and democrats in all sections of the Union, just such a one as we had in 1844. But the whig leaders, it seems, were afraid to try that over again. The election of '44 taught them that they were in the minority, and the elections held since the death of Gen. Taylor have convinced them that that minority, "grows small by degrees and beautifully less."

Time will soon show—the election is now but four months off—whether the whig leaders have acted wisely or not in making the contest a sectional instead of a national one. We shall look to the result with great interest, but with an assured confidence that the democrats will triumph. The whigs, we are persuaded, will be the worse beaten party that ever rose or fell in this country.

MR. GENTRY'S SPEECH.

We have just read the very able speech of the Hon. M. P. GENTRY of Tennessee delivered in the House of Representatives on the 14th ult., two days before the meeting of the whig convention at Baltimore. The speech is in reply to Mr. Stanly of North Carolina and is devoted to the subject of the next presidency. It is a most scathing effort and must produce a powerful effect not only in Tennessee, but in all the southern states. Mr. Gentry is a decided and consistent whig—one of the most talented and influential members of that party in his own state. Yet he cannot stand Gen. Scott, whose nomination he believes would result in a most disastrous defeat to the whig party. He does not believe that Gen. Scott can get a single southern state. We much regret that we cannot give this admirable speech in full. Our limited space permits us to make only the following extracts from it:

"I believe that the nomination of Gen. Scott cannot now nationalize the whig party, even if you pass such resolutions as I have indicated, and he shall write a letter putting himself, not distinctly upon that platform. Events have already transpired connected with his aspirations for the Presidency, which have infused into the Southern mind everywhere a distrust, which cannot be eradicated and though he might be placed in such a position that the 'Whigs might feel bound, perhaps through all the States of the South, to make a struggle for him I believe it would be six weeks after he was nominated before it would be a manifest fact to the eyes of every man that he could not receive the vote of a single Southern State—not one. That is my opinion. You may talk about Bridgewater, and Lunny's Lane, and Vera Cruz, and Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec, and Molino del Rey but it is a very unphilosophic mistake to suppose that the glories of those fields alone can satisfy the people of the South upon the questions to which I refer."

"Under Seward's auspices Gen. Scott became a candidate for the Presidency; and if Gen. Scott is nominated at Baltimore, he will owe his nomination to Wm. H. Seward; and therefore, Gen. Scott's nomination, cannot, under any circumstances, nationalize the Whig party. As soon as the compromise measures passed, all the papers under Mr. Seward's control raised up Gen. Scott at the mast head as their candidate for the Presidency. Conventions were called at the earliest possible time in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, which formally nominated him for the Presidency. But no resolutions passed those conventions, recognizing the series of measures to which I have referred as a compromise, to be adhered to and executed by the North and the South."

"But Gen. Scott is said to be really in favor of these measures. All the worse for him if that be true."

"If he is in favor of these measures when this mighty struggle was being made before the tribunal of public opinion, the result of which involved the best interests of the Republic, present and prospective, why did he not come up and give to Webster and Fillmore the influence of his mighty name, and aid them in harmonizing the country, and bringing Northern men to a sound position upon this question? Why did he not do it? It can only be accounted for by ascribing to him that sort of ambition which made the angels fall from Heaven. He wanted the Presidency; and in his extreme desire to be President, he forgot the higher and nobler duty which he owed to his country. This is the whole of it. No man is so glorious in this country, when he aspires to the first place in the Republic, as to make it sacrifice to speak of his position and to result from his success. We have a right to speak freely. I claim that right, and no man shall make me afraid."

Now, sir, I have read in some old books which described the usages and customs in the barbarous ages of the world, that when some unfortunate subject incurred the displeasure of his King, the order was promptly given to behold him, and to stick his head on a pike-staff and carry it through the streets. On such occasions

all loyal subjects were required to fall into the train to testify to the justice and power of their Sovereign, who had exterminated his enemy, by shouts and huzzas. Now, if Gen. Scott is nominated at Baltimore, what a triumph for Seward! What a shout of exultation will burst from his lips, and from the lips of all his faithful and hopeful followers! Some willing mercenaries will be ready, figuratively speaking, to raise aloft upon their pipe-staffs the heads of Webster and Fillmore, and all Northern Union-loving Whigs who have stood by them, and bear them in triumph through the streets amid the shouts and huzzas of their victorious enemies, and we shall have a grand jubilee, exulting glorification, to celebrate the occasion. As a loyal Whig party, myself and my Southern Whig friends will be required to fall amicably into line, and constitute the rear guard of Mr. Seward's column, and give him our voice to swell the jubilee exultation.

Well, perhaps I may try. [Laughter.] But my opinion is, that my utmost effort to shout will resolve itself into a groan of despair. I cannot do it. I will not do it. Put that down in your note-book. "Well what do you do?" "Join the democratic party!" [Laughter.] I do not think I shall. I do not know what I shall do. But I know I shall do what I believe to be my duty. My present impression is, that I shall deem it more consistent with my pride of character, to stand aloof from the contest. But if I thought one man's vote or one man's influence were necessary to cast the vote of Tennessee for Pierce and King, my voice and my vote should be given to them unhesitatingly. And any gentleman who dreams that any southern State will cast its vote for Gen. Scott in the next Presidential election, dreams in my opinion, a dream that will not be realized."

ACCEPTANCE OF GEN. SCOTT.

Gen. Chapman to Gen. Scott.

BALTIMORE, June 23, 1852.

SIR:—I am instructed by the Whig National Convention to inform you of your unanimous nomination as the whig candidate for the office of President of the U. S.

I enclose a copy of resolutions passed by the convention, expressing their opinions upon some of the most prominent questions of national policy; and with sincere wishes that you may be elected, and for the permanent settlement of the principles of the whig party.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. CHAPMAN,
President of the Whig National Convention.

To Maj. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT.

[Here follows the official copy of the resolutions adopted by the convention as its platform. These we omit as having already appeared in our columns.]

Reply of Gen. Scott.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1852.

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive from your hands the official notice of my unanimous nomination as the whig candidate for the office of President of the United States, together with "a copy of the resolutions passed by the convention, expressing their opinions upon some of the most prominent questions of national policy."

This great distinction, conferred by a numerous, intelligent, and patriotic body, representing millions of my countrymen, sinks deep into my heart; and remembering the very eminent names which were before the convention in amicable competition with my own, I am made to feel oppressively the weight of responsibility belonging to my new position.

Nut having written a word to procure this distinction, I lost not a moment, after it had been conferred, in addressing a letter to one of your members to signify what would be, at the proper time, the substance of my reply to the convention; and I now have the honor to repeat, in a more formal manner, as the occasion justly demands, that I accept the nomination, with the resolutions annexed.

The political principles and measures laid down in those resolutions are so broad that but little is left for me to add. I therefore barely suggest, in this place, that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen be elevated to the chief magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in my connection with Congress, to recommend or to approve of measures in regard to the management of the public domain so as to secure an early settlement of the same favorable to actual settlers, but consistent nevertheless with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national inheritance; and also to recommend or approve of a single alteration in our naturalization laws, suggested by my military experience, viz: giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship who shall faithfully serve in time of war one year on board of our public ships, or in our land forces, regular or volunteer, or their receiving an honorable discharge from the service.

In regard to the general policy of the administration, if elected, I should of course look among those who may approve that policy for the agents to carry it into execution; and I should seek to cultivate harmony and fraternal sentiments throughout the whig party, without attempting to reduce its members by proscription to exact conformity to my own views. But I should, at the same time, be rigorous in regard to qualifications for office—retaining and appointing no one either deficient in capacity or integrity, or in devotion to liberty, to the constitution and the Union.

Convinced that harmony and good will between the different quarters of our broad country is essential to the present and future interests of the Republic, and with a devotion to those interests that can know no South, no North, I should neither countenance nor tolerate any sedition, disorder, faction, or resistance to the law or the Union, on any pretext, in any part of the land; and I should carry into civil administration this one principle of military conduct—obedience to the legislative and judicial departments of government, each in its constitutional sphere—serving only, in respect to the legislature, the position resort to the veto power—always to be most cautiously exercised, and under the strictest restraints and necessities.

Finally, for my strict adherence to the prin-

ciples of the whig party as expressed in the resolutions of the convention, and herein suggested, with a sincere and earnest purpose to advance the greatness and happiness of the Republic, and thus to cherish and encourage the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the world—avoiding every act and thought that might involve our country in an unjust or unnecessary war, or impair the faith of treaties and discountenancing all political agitation injurious to the interests of society and dangerous to the Union—I can offer no other pledge or guarantee than the known incidents of a long public life, now undergoing the severest examination.

Feeling myself highly fortunate in my association on the ticket, and with a lively sense of my obligations to the convention and to your personal courtesies, I have the honor to remain, sir, with great esteem, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Hon. J. G. CHAPMAN, President of the Whig National Convention.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1848.

The nominations of both the great political parties of the country for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, being now made, the data on which to base calculations as to their success will be of particular interest. We therefore here annex the popular vote at the last Presidential election:

STATES.	TAYLOR.	CASS.	VAN BUREN.
Alabama	39,482	31,363	
Arkansas	7,588	9,300	
Connecticut	30,314	27,046	5,005
Delaware	6,422	5,910	80
Florida	4,530	3,248	
Georgia	47,544	44,802	
Illinois	53,215	56,629	15,904
Indiana	69,907	73,746	8,100
Iowa	11,178	12,125	1,142
Kentucky	67,141	49,720	
Louisiana	18,217	15,370	1
Maine	35,276	40,200	12,178
Maryland	37,702	34,424	125
Massachusetts	61,070	35,281	38,053
Michigan	33,940	30,687	10,388
Mississippi	25,022	27,537	
Missouri	32,671	40,077	
New Hampshire	14,781	27,763	7,560
New Jersey	40,015	36,801	849
New York	218,583	114,319	120,497
North Carolina	43,519	34,669	85
Ohio	138,359	154,773	35,347
Pennsylvania	184,730	172,186	11,177
Rhode Island	6,779	3,649	730
South Carolina			
Tennessee	64,705	58,419	
Texas	4,508	10,068	3
Vermont	23,122	10,948	13,827
Virginia	45,165	46,738	9
Wisconsin	13,747	15,001	10,418
Total	1,362,242	1,233,795	291,378

Taylor over Cass 189,447

Cass and Van Buren over Taylor 152,911

*Presidential electors chosen by the Legislature.

[The popular majority in South Carolina for Cass has been estimated by good judges at from 20 to 25,000. The States which, we think, will certainly change their votes this year from the whig to the democratic side, are Florida, Georgia, Tennessee and Pennsylvania, and the following probably, New York, Connecticut, Maryland, Kentucky, North Carolina and Louisiana. The Scott men think they can carry Ohio, but to offset that, the democrats are certain of California and stand about as good a chance in New Jersey, Delaware and Rhode Island as the whigs do in Ohio. We really do not think that Scott can get more than from 80 to 100 electoral votes, and all these, or nearly all, will come from the States lying north of Mason and Dixon's line.—DEM.]

MR. CLAY'S DEATH.

Nearly every paper we have received this week, both whig and democrat, is clad in mourning as a tribute of respect to the late HENRY CLAY, who died, as our readers have been informed on the 29th ult. Immediately upon the announcement of his death in Congress, both Houses adjourned, and all the public offices were closed. We have not yet received the proceedings of Congress upon this melancholy occasion: The following telegraphic despatch is copied from the Nashville Union of the 3rd inst:

WASHINGTON, July 1.

The funeral of Henry Clay took place today. A gloom overhung the city. Many houses, including public buildings, were fastened with badges of mourning. Bells were tolled, flags at half mast, and minute guns were fired. At 12 o'clock, the procession moved from the National Hotel. It was headed by two military companies; then came a marine band, followed by the committee of arrangements and funeral car, which was a beautiful work of art, and drawn by six white horses, each attended by a groom clothed in white.

The Senators and members of the House followed, attended by the officers of the army and navy, who were in the line in full uniform. Next came the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and the twenty-four citizens appointed by the town meeting. They were accompanied and followed by the Mayor's and City Councils of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown. At twenty minutes past twelve the President and members of the Cabinet entered the Senate Chamber. A large number of the diplomatic corps were in attendance.

A few minutes afterwards the procession arrived and entered the Chamber proceeded by the Senate committee of arrangements, who are to accompany the corpse to Kentucky. The corpse was enclosed in a patent metallic coffin surrounded with crepe.

The democracy of Baton Rouge invite the world "and the rest of mankind" to a Barbecue and Mass Meeting, to be held at Baton Rouge on the 8th of July, to ratify the nomination of Pierce and King.—Delic.

OPINIONS OF THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.

In order to show how the Baltimore nominations are likely to be regarded by independent and honest citizens, we extract the following paragraph from a very able and clear-headed article in the New York Herald:

"A great many of the supporters and partisans of Gen. Scott have put him forward under the mistaken view that the contest of the present year is to be a contest based on military huzzing and military glory, without reference to principles affecting the future history of the country. In this view of the matter, there is a deep, palpable, unquestionable mistake. The great bulk of the intelligence forming the Whig party, have been disgusted and betrayed by military huzzing and military heroes in former contests. During the existence of this Republic, four military Presidents have been elected—Washington and Jackson, Harrison and Taylor. Two of these men—Washington and Jackson—acquired their popularity and sustained their influence more by intellectual and civil qualities than martial renown—more on popular measures and enlightened statesmanship, than on the huzzing and delusion of military glory. The two other Presidents—Generals Harrison and Taylor—were not belligerents and incompetent mistakes—examples of the error of taking military popularity on trust, without its subject possessing the slightest qualifications for statesmanship or governmental talent. With these experiences before the Whig and Democratic parties, the availability of military glory has passed away like an unsubstantial shadow; and the more hero of the battle-field, devoid of the intellect, sense, and talent necessary in an occupant of the presidential chair, is looked upon as a sort of Tom Hyer in a high station, or a successful Yankee Sullivan in white kids—all muscle and animal courage, without brains or mind capable of conducting the affairs of a great nation. But yet, in point of military renown, General Pierce, of New Hampshire, without claiming any merit for that vulgar quality of fighting—for those Tom Hyer accomplishments, or Yankee Sullivan genius, has shown himself in the campaign of Mexico as brave as his competitor, Gen. Scott; and far more modest, discreet, wise and patriotic, after the victory had been won and the conquest of Mexico completed. Now, with the exception of a few miserable demagogues, who have other and desperate objects to carry out—such demagogues as Clayton and Seward, and their associates—all the intelligence, and patriotism, and good sense, of both parties, in this country—Whig and Democratic—are alike determined that the coming contest shall not be one between bull-dog and bull-dog—between a higher priced order of Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan—but that it shall be a contest for elevation to the White House, and to the place once occupied by Washington and Jackson, men who have intelligence and sense, and courage and patriotism, and common honesty and discretion, and all those qualities requisite for a high and dignified administration of the public affairs in this country."

A WHIG PREDICTION.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, whilst the Whig National Convention was in the midst of its labors, uttered the following prediction:—"If the whigs nominate anybody but Daniel Webster in opposition, Pierce will carry the whole conservative vote of the country." And further on, in allusion to the letter of Gen. Scott to Pierce to Major Lally:—"This is mainly and true; and against one who holds such language no half-and-half measures prevail. Even if General Scott were now to write just such a letter, it would be of no avail. The whig nominee must be the man whose position of no question—whose life constitutes the most practical whig platform."

In another article in the same paper, the Courier and Enquirer, with more emphasis, says:—"Against Scott, Pierce would carry every eastern State, and probably New York and Pennsylvania; while every southern State, without an exception, would vote against him, or any other candidate who is not avowedly the friend of the compromise measures. We care not what their delegates in convention may say or do—we know beyond all peradventure that the southern vote is lost to the gallant old chief. Even a letter at this late day pledging himself to sustain the Compromise, would not avail him, while it would most assuredly greatly damage him with those who have entered into his support on the avowed ground that he is not committed to the compromise, but is pledged against the exercise of the veto power."

And again, in the same paper, in reply to the Tribune, which denounced Gen. Pierce, in its usual coarse language, because he had ever been a consistent and firm opponent of free-soil sectionalism in all its phases, and an ardent supporter of the Compromise, the Courier and Enquirer said:—"This is strictly true; and because it is true, and because the Democratic National Convention has clearly, frankly, and emphatically endorsed the compromise measures, the whig party will inevitably be defeated if it places in nomination for the presidency Gen. Scott, or any other candidate who is not very decidedly committed to that great constitutional adjustment of the agonies of 1850."

It will be curious to see how the Courier and Enquirer will be able to reconcile the support which we presume it will accord to the "gallant old chief," with these predictions and avowals.—Albany Argus.

The Cincinnati Commercial, in an article referring to the money brought to this country by the emigrants from Germany, remarks:—"We cannot resist the pleasure of remarking that a very large majority of our German emigrants are industrious, thrifty and orderly people. It would be an almost endless task to sum up the good they have done to this land. The wealth they bring is but a drop compared with the wealth they produce. Their coming secures more gold than the mines in California, for while the latter may be exhausted, the results of continued labor never can be."

We are pleased to learn that Gov. Foote has granted a pardon to Mr. James M. Dunn, of Vicksburg, who was confined in the penitentiary upon a conviction of manslaughter. The jury who sat upon the trial, and several hundred of the most reputable citizens of our State, petitioned for his release, and presented facts, duly substantiated, which justified the interposition of executive clemency.

The Charleston Mercury states, that upon the appointment of the late Judge Woodbury, of New Hampshire to the bench of the Supreme Court of the U. S., Gov. Steel pressed Gen. Pierce to accept the seat in the Senate which Judge Woodbury had vacated. Pierce declined the proposal, as he afterwards declined the Attorney Generalship, preferring the independence of a private citizen.

THE REAL ISSUE IN THE APPROACHING STRUGGLE.

"On the contrary, what are the principles associated with the name of Gen. Pierce, in the contest now approaching? They have been unconnected by the Baltimore Convention, and they are of exactly an opposite character, and anta-